# Daily Morning Chronicle.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1863.

## Meeting of the Bible Society.

[Reported for the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

The Board of Managers of the Washington City Bible Society held their regular monthly meeting at the rooms of the United States Christian Commission on Monday evening, the president, Hon. Peter Parker, in the chair.

After devotional exercises and the call of the roll, letters were read from the Rev. Dr. Taylor, corresponding secretary of the American Bible Society, relative to an application for a grant of Bibles and Testaments for distribution, which had been made by the superintendent of the rooms of the Soldiers' Free Library to the parent society and referred to this auxiliary; relative also to the supply of Union prisoners in Richmond; and to the employment, in conjunction with this society, of a special agent for distribution among United States soldiers, sailors, and others in the employ of the Government in and around this city and District.

The application for a grant for distribution from the Soldiers' Free Library room was, after some explanation, granted.

It was stated, relative to the supply of prisoners in Richmond, that facilities for that purpose had been granted by the Government, and that assurances had been received from the proper representative of those in authority at Richmond that the Bibles and Testaments should be distributed as desired.

Relative to the employment of a special agent or superintendent of distribution among United States troops and others, the secretary was directed to correspond with the secretary of the parent society, and accept the proposition.

A small donation of Bibles and Testaments was made, on written request, to the reading room of the National Union League, and Mr. Leach, a member of the Board, was authorized to draw on the depository for 200 copies of the New Testament in prosecuting a special work of supply in which he is weekly engaged.

Committees were appointed to audit the treasurer's account, and to supervise the publication of the annual report, of which 1,500 copies, with the addresses delivered at the anniversary, were ordered to be printed.

A statement from the depository was read, showing that, from the 1st of May until the present time, there have been distributed from the depository, No. 498 Seventh street, among United States soldiers, quartermaster's men, mechanics, and laborers, to patients in hospitals in and around this city, to vessels and crews, and to prisoners in the Old Capitol and elsewhere, 391 copies of the entire Bible, and 25,621 copies of the New Testament, amounting, at the regular cost price, to $3,231 74.

The indebtedness of this to the parent society was stated to be about $900, to liquidate which, as well as to provide still further supplies for the depository, it was suggested that special efforts should be made through the churches of the city.

A statement was presented from the American Bible Society, exhibiting the following facts:

Volumes issued from the depository for the year ending March 31, 1863, 1,259,117, of which 176,554 were Bibles, 1,003,332 Testaments, and 80,957 portions of Scripture; also, 274 volumes in raised letters for the blind.

During the two years ending March 31, 1863, the total of volumes issued was 2,352,959, valued at $497,701 30.

The army and navy have been supplied to the full extent of every demand. Probably not less than 1,500,000 volumes, chiefly Testaments, have been donated by the society and its auxiliaries for these purposes. Prisoners of war have been fully furnished with Testaments, and have gladly received them [illegible]

## THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER IN EXETER HALL, LONDON.

### IMMENSE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

### Bold Speaking of the Orator.

The latest English papers bring a full report of the great speech of Mr. Beecher, delivered in Exeter Hall, on the 20th ultimo. That immense building was crowded to its utmost capacity a full hour before the time announced for his address, and the reverend gentleman, on arriving at the appointed time, was literally carried through the audience to the platform on the shoulders of a body of the police. Another large meeting was held outside of the hall. Mr. Beecher's address is too long for our columns, and some parts of it were necessarily repetitions, so far as facts and arguments are concerned, of what he had previously said in Liverpool and Manchester. We make some extracts from this noble defence of our country before a British audience:

THE SPEAKER'S VIEWS ON THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

The great conflict between the North and the South when we began this war was, which should control the government of the Territories—slave institutions or free institutions. That was the conflict. It was not emancipation or no emancipation. The Government had no business with the question. The only thing the Government could join issue on was, shall the national policy be free or slave. And I call you to witness the forbearance and integrity of the North. During a period of eighty years the North, whose wrongs are not from their lips but from the lips of their enemies, has respected the local rights of the States, even though they were mere civil rights, and contrary to moral right. [Cheers.] The fidelity of the North to the great doctrine of State rights, her forbearance under insult and provocation, her reluctance to meddle with an evil which she hated, and her determination to hold fast to the Constitution, are worthy of something better than a contemptuous sneer, or the allegation of enormous national vanity. [Cheers.] Northern forbearance is one of those things of which we may be justly proud. [Cheers.] It is a produce of principle, an effort of liberty, and I am proud to say that there is such a record of national fidelity. It was for this the North went to war. It produced emancipation, but she went to war to save national institutions, to save territories, to save those laws which, if allowed to act through a series of years, would infallibly first circumscribe, then suffocate, and finally destroy slavery. This is the reason why that truly honest, just, and conscientious magistrate, Mr. Lincoln—[the remainder of the sentence was lost amidst tumultuous cheering, the people rising and waving their hats.] I had the utmost fear, when I came here, that my voice would fail from much speaking, but my fear is now changed, that your voice will change from much speaking. [Laughter.] How did the matter pass to a conflict with the South in place of a direct attack upon the institution of slavery itself? Because in an ill-advised hour, according to the foreshadowing of the wisest men of the South, they mixed the national Government and the national life with the institution of slavery, and obliged the people and obliged the President, who was under oath to defend the Constitution and the national Government, to take their choice between the safety of the life of the Government itself and slavery. We were content to wait the issue as one of policy, but when they threw down the gauntlet, and said slavery shall be established and extended, we could not do any other than accept the challenge. [Cheers.] The police have no right to interfere with you so long as you keep the law, but [illegible]

hor.

, 1863.

SIGNTY.

[illegible] for November [illegible] Rev. Dr. Henry, of [illegible] B. Morse, in reply [illegible] phlet published by him [illegible] ciety for the Diffusion of [illegible] In these letters the [illegible] essor are thoroughly exposed [illegible] first is upon the subject named [illegible] is article, and its arguments are so [illegible] that we reproduce them in a condensed [illegible] that our readers, who do not chance to see the periodical in which they appear, may be enabled to employ them in conversation with any who may have been misguided by "Copperhead" fallacies. Professor Morse's position is the one generally taken by that faction, and we shall therefore speak of his pleadings as the doctrines of that party rather than as his individually, following Dr. Henry in his mode of treating their sophistries, and mostly in his language. These men are openly opposed to the Government and apparently in sympathy with the rebels. Yet they claim to be loyal, and vindicate their claim in a remarkable manner. Loyalty with them is fidelity to the "sovereign," and that sovereign is the people. "To that sovereign," says Dr. Henry, "you profess to bear true allegiance, and therefore your loyalty is not to be impeached, however much you may oppose the action of the authorities *constituted by the sovereign*. A singular sort of loyalty: very much of a piece, some may say, with the religion of the man who disobeys the bidding of those whom God commands him to obey, because of his profound reverence for the supreme authority of God." The "Copperheads," however, make this issue—that the action of the constituted authorities is contrary to the will of the sovereign; is, in fact, the exercise of usurped powers; and they propose, therefore, to appeal directly to the sovereign for the determination of this issue; to "exercise that *portion of the sovereign power* which belongs to them as part of the people." Here is the fallacy of the "Copperhead" plea, which Dr. Henry thus exposes:

A portion of the sovereign power belonging to you and your associates as individuals! The sovereignty of the nation split up into fractional shares—each of you possessing (say) one thirty millionth part of the integral unit, and possessing it, of course, exclusively, and therefore separately, if you are to exercise it individually, even in the way of clubbing your respective shares as you propose! Heard ever any one the like? Why, you might as well say that each individual in the nation possesses the entire sovereign power. As well say thirty million whole sovereigns, as thirty million fractional sovereigns. Equal falsehood, equal absurdity, either way.

Now, political sovereignty is incapable of division. It is the right and power which society, considered as a state, has to do whatever is necessary to its existence and welfare. "It resides in the whole body politic, and is not an attribute of individuals." The rights of free discussion are not sovereign rights, but individual, personal rights, and only valid in the will of the sovereign or whole people, whose will is the only effectual guarantee of the natural rights of individuals, and the only source of their political rights. Every political right or power is derived by grant from the sovereign power. "A certain number of individuals in the nation have, for instance, the right of voting at the primary elections, and for the determination of certain questions which are subject to the popular vote. This is a *delegated* right, granted only to a certain number of individuals, not as sovereigns, or parcels of sovereigns, but as subjects of the State, acting, for certain definite purposes, and within prescribed limits, as agents of the sovereign power. So with all other political powers exercised in the nation." This being so, the "Copperhead" doctrine about the "sovereign" rights of individuals is a fallacy, and a very pernicious one. It generates among the unreflecting masses a false and practically mischievous notion of their relation to the constituted authorities of the State. It leads them to the conclusion that the President, the Governors, and all the departments of Federal or State machinery, are "subordinate to the people" in a sense that would be destructive of all government did it universally prevail. There is a sense, undoubtedly, in which this may be said. Those functionaries are subordinate to the people, if thereby is meant the whole people, in their sovereign capacity as one body politic; but it is mischievous fully to say this, if by the people is understood those who vote in primary elections, whether the concurring majority or all of them. The people who vote are not *the* sovereign people, but coördinate parts of the indivisible organism of the State. "The legislative, judicial, and executive functionaries of the Government hold their powers not *from* the voters, but *through* them *from* the sovereign, and to that sovereign alone are they responsible for the exercise of them." They are, therefore, not "subordinate" to the voters, either in the sense of deriving their powers from them or in the sense of being accountable to them. But in both senses they are subordinate to the sovereign power of the nation, or to the whole people.

Again. "Political sovereignty as residing in the whole people of the State, as one body politic, is not an absolute sovereignty. It is limited to the just ends of the State, the maintenance of social justice, and the general security and welfare. There is no sovereignty to do wrong." The political franchise is a public trust, which must be exercised under a sense of duty to the State. There is a moral obligation upon every citizen so to use it. It imposes a duty as well as confers a right, and when a people are less mindful of their duties than of their rights it is a bad omen for the nation. Probably nothing has tended so much to demoralize a certain portion of the people of the United States as this "Copperhead" doctrine inculcated upon the masses, that as individual sovereigns they have an absolute right to their own individual will and way. Regarding their political rights as their personal property, and not as a public trust, they do not feel themselves limited in the manner of exercising them by any sense of duty to the State. Hence in times of public excitement springs up a political fanaticism grounded on *personal* feelings and predilections, and unmindful of the good of the whole people as a body politic. Individual prejudices and desires take the place of public needs and public interests. Incalculable mischief results. And what adds to the evil is that the lowest and least intelligent classes are the most prone to adopt these disorganizing doctrines, and it is more difficult to eradicate them from their minds than from any other. When the masses are poisoned by false doctrines, it becomes all but impossible for the intelligent few to make head against the current, at least until time has been allowed for the "sober second thought," which, after all, is the redeeming feature in the political character of the American people, and which has been wonderfully shown in all the State elections this fall. During the gloomier days of our contest with the rebels, the "Copperheads" had their full sway, and from Professor Morse downwards labored assiduously and not unsuccessfully to inoculate the public mind with their pestiferous doctrines. But the people have reflected, and in every direction State after State has demonstrated its loyalty and repudiated this doctrine of personal, individual sovereignty. They have awakened to the remembrance that they are but part of one grand whole; that they have duties as well as rights, and that their first duty is to support that Government to which the sovereign people have for the time being committed the destinies of the Republic.

NOVEMBER comes to us smiling. We think it is Mr. N. P. Willis who compares the air and sky of Washington to the air and sky of Italy. The comparison is just; but Italy was never more favored than we are now.

## THE LESSON OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The loyal men of the North are divided into two parties: those that fight the battles in the field, and those that discharge the duties of citizenship at home. As citizens, we feel that the political unity of the people in the States is as necessary to our future peace and prosperity as the triumph of a force of Union soldiers over a force of rebel soldiers, and therefore we see in the victories of the Union party in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and more particularly in New York, a result gratifying to the loyal people everywhere. These elections possessed an importance that cannot be too strongly estimated. It was not merely a contest for offices, or a struggle between two men for the executive power of the State, in which the leaders and followers of certain political organizations were interested. It was the struggle of truth and loyalty against treason and sympathy with treason.

In Pennsylvania there was a real issue and what might be called a feigned issue. The arrangement known as the Democratic party had within it two elements—one professing to be for the war, and the other demanding peace. The Democrats who professed to be anxious for the prosecution of the war presented the anomaly of being in favor of the triumph of our armies, and at the same time supported every measure that tended to weaken the hands of the Administration and take away the sources of military strength. They placed a sword in the hands of the Government, and proposed to manacle its hands that the sword might not be used. These men controlled the campaign. Their voices spoke what the organization desired the people to hear. The extreme peace men, like Mr. Wm. B. Reed, were huddled away into townships and corners, and only permitted to speak with apologies and reservations. Therefore the issue as seen by the people generally was this: that the Administration should be sustained in the prosecution of the war, that the war should be conducted in the future as it had been conducted heretofore. The organization paid this tribute to the justice of the war, that it did not make its prosecution a question for decision at the polls. That question was considered closed, and the people were asked to say, not that the war should cease or continue, but that it should be conducted by the present Administration in accordance with its previous policy.

In the State of New York we saw the same thing. The leaders of the organization assuming the name of Democracy were loud in their denunciations of the South, and anxious for the prosecution of the war. Horatio Seymour himself was ostentatious in his self felicitations over the aid he had given the army, and even printed a letter of thanks from the Secretary of War to show that his efforts had not been altogether overlooked. Such leaders as Fernando Wood were not permitted to go beyond Mozart Hall, and all men of similar opinions were compelled to observe a discreet silence. The spoken voice of the Democratic organization was for war. The speakers contented themselves, as had been done in Pennsylvania, with assailing the management of the war, and not the war itself. They considered the struggle proper and just, they wanted victories, and the great victory of all that would bring peace. We had assaults upon the financial management of Secretary Chase, "the abolition policy," "the pernicious emancipation experiment," and more particularly upon the management of the War Department. The grief of every dismissed general, the grievance of every unappreciated colonel, the shortcomings of every contractor in woollens and cattle, the tardiness of every paymaster, the speculations in gold and securities, all combined to give food to the orators of the Democracy. This food sustained their campaign. They made the issue plainly against the Administration, the people accepted it, and the result is now a part of history.

The lesson history will record is this. The nation is still determined to prosecute the war, and the present Administration, with its just and liberal policy, must do that work. The Government has deserved the confidence of the country, and that confidence it still enjoys.

## HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher has been doing yeoman's service on the side of freedom by his bold and eloquent speeches in England. His courage and his good temper finally got the better of open hostility and private prejudice, and even in Liverpool, where a knot of Secessionists,

"Loquacious, loud, and turbulent of tongue,"

got up a tumultuous opposition to him, he made an impression which will not readily be erased from the public mind in that town. On his return from his continental tour, he was invited by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, an eminent Non-Conformist minister, to meet a number of the leading Dissenting clergymen of London at dinner. In the post-prandial conversation of the evening, the reverend gentlemen entered into free discussion with Mr. Beecher, respecting the war, its causes, aims, and prospects. He frankly expressed his conviction that the contest *must* end, ere long, in the extinction of slavery in America, and to achieve such an issue was worth all the life and all the treasure already sacrificed for it, or that may be demanded. The fact that seventeen of his own immediate family circle are in the army of the Union shows the sincerity of their belief in the rights of humanity.

In that convention, as we are informed on good authority, several of his clerical brethren assured Mr. Beecher that they, with numerous laymen in England, had conceived unfriendly feelings to him because of certain expressions attributed to him about the time of the affair of the Trent. At that period it was more than suspected that the telegraphic news from the United States, via Queenstown, in Ireland, was "cooked" for the British public by persons in the interest of the Secessionists, and, thus altered, transmitted to Mr. Reuter, the telegraph reporter in London. On the occasion referred to, a portion of one of Mr. Beecher's speeches was reported thus, "We will hide our time until we have settled matters with the South, and *then!*" This, sounding very like a threat, was all that Reuter's dispatch reported; but this was only an unfinished sentence, for Mr. Beecher concluded it thus: "Then, *then* we will show England how we can forgive an injury, and thus heap coals of fire upon the heads of those from whom it comes." This puts a very different face on the matter.

In his writings, his sermons, and his speeches in America, Mr. Beecher has always expressed affection as well as admiration for England, whence his family derived their origin. The day after his return from his foreign tour, he told a friend in London that, when he considered how free England had nobly assessed herself to the amount of $100,000,000 to abolish negro slavery within her own dominions, his heart swelled with emotions unutterable—emotions of thankfulness and joy. He is not the man to affect a feeling which his heart did not create. At the Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, Mr. Beecher denied, in the *strongest* language, that he had ever threatened England with war, and the denial was received with almost tumultuous applause. He declared that any harsh language which the conduct of England had provoked was "spoken in the mortification of disappointed affection."

Mr. Beecher, who went abroad for the benefit of his health, (which is now reëstablished,) was able to speak in only three places in England—Manchester, Liverpool, and London. A few such missionaries, meeting the English face to face in the leading cities and boroughs, would very speedily disabuse the public mind as regards the real question at issue in our civil war. Mr. Beecher merits the gratitude of all loyal men for what he has done and said abroad.

We give, on our first page in to-day's CHRONICLE, copious extracts from Mr. Beecher's bold and powerful address at Exeter Hall, London.

THE New York papers of yesterday give the Union majority in the State as about twenty thousand.

THE Capitol is now a busy place in anticipation of the meeting of Congress. In a month the members will come together, and then we shall have a busy and exciting session. The workmen are busily engaged in painting and frescoing, and erecting the marble columns on the Senate wing. The dome is almost finished. The statue of America is now lying in uncouth fragments of bronze, carefully fenced away; but we can see preparations on the lofty dome for placing it in its proper position. All over the city there are signs of thrift and enterprise. Men are making money and spending it; houses and stores are springing up everywhere, new faces of anxious and busy men are seen upon the Avenue; the theatres are crowded with immense audiences; and, altogether, we have a scene of animation and progress that will vie with the busiest community of the North. If the present rate of progress continues, in a few years Washington will be the largest city south of Mason and Dixon's line.

A DEMOCRATIC journal says "that a war simply for the Union would unite the loyal States;" and proceeds to argue that the loyal States are not united because the war is against the Union. We might ask how else can we manage the war, and how can we better show our devotion to the Union than by the present policy? Those who complain of the conscription should remember that the conscription must be enforced or there will be no armies. Those who complain of emancipation should also remember that the death of slavery is the death and extermination of treason. To make war we raise armies. To destroy treason we fight armies. The policy of the Government looks to these results. That policy has been adopted by the loyal States, and any departure from it, instead of bringing harmony to the cause, would lead to its utter ruin.

THE country will rejoice to see Benjamin F. Butler once more in command of a department. General Butler is a citizen and a soldier for whom the people feel a deep affection. He shares with General Grant the merit of doing well all that he has attempted to do, and he deserves the merit of being by the rebels the best-hated officer in the service of the Union. We presume that the approaching session of Congress, which will make it necessary for General Schenck to enter upon his duties as a member of the House of Representatives, has led the President to include Baltimore within the limits of General Butler's new department.

IN his letter to Governor Bradford the President expressed the duty of the military towards the civil power in a sentence that should be recorded as an axiom. "All loyal men shall vote, and vote for whom they please." This is the policy of the Government, and this will be the policy to the end.

THE people of New York are to declare, by their votes, whether President Lincoln, and the party that elected him to power, and the advisers he has called around him, are entitled to public confidence, and are regarded as capable and desirous of bringing our national troubles to a successful termination, and of restoring peace and unity to the nation.—*N. Y. World.*

We think the "people of New York" have declared.

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.—This is and must ever be a national institution, and the whole country has an interest in its being laid out and ornamented in a way worthy of a people who so truly honor the memories of their brave dead. We are glad, therefore, to announce that the whole design and embellishment of this cemetery has been confided to Mr. William Saunders, one of the best and most tasteful landscape gardeners of the present day, and to whom the United States Government some time ago confided the entire management of the experiment or propagating garden in this city, established by the agricultural branch of the Patent Office. Mr. Saunders left this city yesterday morning, with his plans completed for the interesting work he has undertaken. We have been permitted to examine them, and congratulate the projectors of the cemetery and Mr. Saunders upon their unique beauty and picturesqueness, and their perfect adaptability to the controlling idea of a national cemetery. Without the aid of the artist's beautiful drawings, we may not be able to convey to our readers a just idea of the perfectness of his design. Suffice it to say that by a very original division of the ground, favored somewhat by its natural position, the features of which it was the part of genius to make subservient to his purpose, each State has its own section of the cemetery, all being contiguous, no one of them reaping any advantages of position. All the sections lead towards a common monument and bear the same relation to it. No State will be permitted to embellish its own lot, but what is done for one will be done for all. A low granite wall will enclose each, and at the base of each will be a granite slab with the name of the State chiselled upon it. The arrangements for walks and shrubbery we cannot so well describe, as we write from memory alone; but the entrance we may say is a truly noble and sublime conception on the artist's part. It will consist of a long and perfectly uniform avenue of trees, the effect of which will be in striking accord with the solemnity that should ever rest upon the burial place of the heroic dead. We congratulate the country, and especially the friends of those who fell and now sleep at Gettysburg, upon the taste that will be displayed upon this national cemetery.

CORRECTION—COL. SILAS SEYMOUR.—In our issue of yesterday we published a list, taken from the New York *Evening Post* of the 23d October, "of the names now prominent in the National Union party and the Copperhead party respectively," in which the name of Mr. Silas Seymour was placed under the head of "Old Whigs and Copper-heads," and as one of the "leaders of the present so styled Democratic party."

We find, by referring to the *Evening Post* of the 24th October, the following correction of this statement:

"Mr. Silas Seymour, who has heretofore been classed among those who are opposed to the Administration in the prosecution of the war, sends us a note in which he says: 'I have done, and am still doing, everything in my power to sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration, and expect to do so to the end.'"

We presume this error has grown out of the fact that, in 1855, Colonel Seymour was elected State Engineer and Surveyor of New York by the American or *Know Nothing* party, which was at that time supported by a large number of gentlemen named in the list of "Old Whigs and Copperheads." Upon the nomination, however, of Mr. Fillmore by that party for the Presidency in 1856, Mr. Seymour ceased acting with the party and supported Mr. Frémont, the nominee of the Republican party. Mr. Seymour was one of the first to offer his services in the spring of 1861 for the purpose of raising a volunteer force to rebuild the railroad and bridges between Baltimore and Philadelphia, which had been destroyed by the rebels, and to keep the communication open between Washington and New York. He spent nearly the whole of the first year of the war as a volunteer aid to one of our most successful generals, and has since that time resided in Washington, where he has been constantly engaged, professionally, in the construction of a railroad bridge across the Potomac for the use of the Government, and also as the Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Washington aqueduct, under an appointment from the Secretary of the Interior.

We trust that, as an act of justice to Mr. Seymour, any paper that may have published this misstatement, classing him among "Copperheads," will correct the mistake.

FROM THE SOUTH.—We have before us the Richmond *Enquirer* of October 29. It does not contain much matter of interest. The death of General Dimmock, by paralysis was announced in the Senate in a communication from Mr. Letcher. A resolution was adopted in the Senate to adjourn on the first Monday in November. It had previously passed the House of Delegates. The special committee on currency was enlarged by the addition of two members.

The Mayor of Richmond had ordered two mulatto women to be whipped for remaining in the city with county papers.

A telegram, dated Culpeper Court House, October 29, says that forty Yankees, sixteen of whom were negroes, arrived here this evening. They were captured by Mosby, with one hundred mules.

A REAL REBEL LIE.—The following specimen of rebel spite we copy from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 31st ultimo. Evidently they have exhausted their material for decent falsehoods: "The Yankees have given several concerts in Knoxville. The front seats are assigned to the negro wenches of the city, who are escorted to church and to places of amusement by Federal officers and soldiers. Negro balls are frequent, in which the belles are Ethiopian damsels, and Federal officers the gay gallants."

THE REGULAR ARMY.—An officer of the regular army offers the suggestions which we append below, as to the re-organization of the old regiments:

I have thought that a good thing might be done, so far as economy is concerned, by a temporary filling up of the two battalions of the regular army regiments with colored soldiers. As at present organized the regular army (infantry) consists of nineteen regiments. Ten of these are old regiments, organized before the war, to consist of ten companies, with one colonel one lieutenant colonel two majors, &c. Nine are new regiments, organized since the commencement of the present war, and consist of three battalions, each of eight companies one colonel one lieutenant colonel, three majors, &c. Not one of these regiments has a single full battalion, the largest not having more than 700 men fit for duty. It is next to impossible, indeed, I may say utterly so, to get recruits at present, while the States and conscripts are giving such enormous bounties. We never can fill up these regiments, under existing circumstances, by voluntary enlistments.

In my opinion, it would be a wise and successful measure to add two battalions to the old regiments, or, in other words, to bring up their organization to the same plan as that of the new ones, and then fill up the second and third battalions with negroes, at least during the war. There would be economy in such a step; for the new regiments have nearly a full complement of officers, two thirds of whom are now on some detached duty, commonly known in the army as "fancy duty."

As the Government is organizing colored regiments, why not save money by using the well drilled officers that we have? A million and a half of dollars might thus be saved annually in officers alone, and thirty thousand troops added to the army *without a new organization*. Besides, I should like to see the enemies of the Administration, of whom there are more than a plenty in the regular army, tested in this way. They say they would resign under such circumstances. I do not believe it; but if they would, would there not be a great gain?"

ORGANIZATION OF THE MIXED COURT AT CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Secretary of the Interior has just been placed in receipt, we learn, of official information from the Cape of Good Hope of the organization of the mixed court established at that place, pursuant to the treaty with Great Britain, made April 7, 1862, for the suppression of the African slave trade. The court is composed as follows: On the part of the United States—Hon. Benjamin Pringle, judge; William L. Avery, arbitrator. On the part of Great Britain—George Frere, Esq., judge; Edgar Leopold Tayaro, arbitrator; William Tasker Smith, registrar; Thomas Tunley, marshal.

NAVAL ORDERS.—The following were issued yesterday: Captain John Rodgers, ordered to command the Dictator. Commander Somerville Nicholson, ordered to command the State of Georgia. Surgeon J. J. Abernethy, ordered to the naval rendezvous at New York. Assistant Surgeon James M. Hyde, ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington. First Assistant Engineer Edward Marsland, ordered to special duty at New York. Second Assistant Engineer Chas. H. Ball, ordered to the Kineo.

APPOINTED.—Wm Commons, of Whitewater, Ind., has been appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy.

WE are indebted to A. S. Solomons, Esq., of this city, for a late number of the *Illustrated Melbourne* (Australia) *Post*. Its engravings compare very favorably with those of the best English illustrated newspapers, and its reading matter is good. Altogether it affords striking proof of the progress of art and literature in that country.

THE STATE ELECTIONS OF YESTERDAY.—The returns from Missouri indicate a very marked triumph and large majority for the Emancipationists. The Union ticket has, no doubt, been elected in Kansas. From New Jersey and Maryland the returns are very imperfect. But all seems going well for the Union cause.

PUBLIC MEETING AND VOLUNTEERING.—A large number of the best merchants of the city have signed a requisition, inviting their fellow-citizens to assemble in public meeting on Friday night, with the purpose of promoting volunteering, so as to diminish the number of persons to be drafted. The movement is a good one, and we wish it success.

### An Ominous Article—Burnside to be Attacked.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct 31.]

For a long time the importance of East Tennessee to the Confederacy seemed to be unappreciated. Not until that country fell into possession of the enemy was its incalculable value realized. Except what was furtively obtained from Kentucky, the whole army supply of pork came from East Tennessee and the contiguous counties of adjoining States. The product of corn in that region was very heavy, and no portion of the Confederacy, equal in extent, afforded as large a supply of forage and winter pasturage. The occupation of East Tennessee by our own armies was not only important in itself, but it was important also in respect to the contiguous country which it protected. A great line of railway was secured, continental in its dimensions and in its value. The salines and lead mines of Virginia, which produce all the salt and lead used in the Confederacy, were protected so long as East Tennessee was ours.

But the evacuation of that region, and its surrender without a single battle to the enemy, has lost us all these advantages. The railway is broken up, and there can be no communication between General Jones, at Bristol, and General Bragg, at Chickamauga, who are less than one hundred and fifty miles apart, except by a circuit of twelve hundred miles, through Petersburg, the Carolinas, and Augusta. The hogs of East Tennessee, affording twenty five millions of pounds of pork, are now being slaughtered for the Yankee armies. The vast corn crops and forage supplies of that department, sufficient to winter all the live stock of the Confederate armies, are being fed to the fifty thousand horses and mules belonging to the forces of Grant. The salt and lead works of the Confederacy, and the numberless caves of Southwestern Virginia, from which immense supplies of saltpetre are obtained for the ordnance department, are now imminently threatened by the close presence of hostile armies, requiring the presence of heavy forces of our own for their protection.

The task imposed by the loss of East Tennessee upon General Samuel Jones, commanding in Southwest Virginia, is onerous. Between the Yankee Generals, Averill in the direction of Cheat Mountain, and Burnside threatening from Knoxville, he has a line of more than six hundred miles to guard. The task is rendered doubly arduous through the thorough disorganization of the Kentucky and Tennessee cavalry, who have been carousing, pilfering, and skulking in Southwestern Virginia, under the non-discipline of the Kentucky generals, to whose tender mercies the people of that country have been turned over ever since the war began.

Though the Kentucky generals, who were entrusted with the protection of that important country, gave it to the Yankees without a battle; and although Cumberland Gap was surrendered without a shot by a Mississippi brigadier, of West Point training, the country, we are glad to believe, is not lost. At the last moment the Government seems to have awakened to some sense of the importance of East Tennessee; not merely as the back door, in the Yankee phrase, of the Confederacy, but as the only adequate source of supply for meat, and as a very important one for grain and forage. We believe that in a few weeks more the enemy will have been driven out of East Tennessee. Indeed, it is highly probable that the work would have been accomplished by the present time if the movements of our armies had not been retarded by the want of shoes. While our brave troops are waiting as late as October for shoes, the enemy is consuming ten times the value of these necessary articles in corn, pork, and forage, but we have reason to believe that East Tennessee will soon be recovered, even although this should be after all its supplies are exhausted by the Yankees.

### A Chapter of Southern Horrors.

FIVE ATTEMPTS AT SLAVE INSURRECTION—BREAD RIOTS—THREE WOMEN SHOT—SCENES IN NEWBERN.

On Friday evening last a gentleman arrived in Philadelphia who had recently travelled in many parts of the South. In his tour he passed through a considerable part of Georgia, North Carolina, and Eastern Virginia. Less than eight days since he was in Richmond. He passed through rebeldom disguised. The following brief recital of horrors, or most of them, fell under his personal observation:

No less than five attempts at negro insurrection have been made in Georgia since the month of July last. As a terror to the slaves, some were shot, others hung, and seven or eight were burned, one of the latter being a pregnant female.

Many children have died from want of the common necessaries of life. Old and infirm men and women have also died, their deaths having been hastened by the want of proper nourishment.

In Richmond, Virginia, women to the number of five hundred or more appeared in the streets, demanding bread or blood. One house, filled with stores for the rebel army, was broken open, and the women succeeded in obtaining some provisions to sustain life a little longer. The people of Richmond were in a desperate condition. There are but few of the wealthy class remaining. Many of them had reached Wilmington, North Carolina, and, running the blockade, are now out of harm's way in Europe. Considerable numbers of Union prisoners are daily starving to death; many who yet cling to life are hopelessly imbecile.

During the second bread riot three women were shot, one of whom died from her wounds. In her last moment she upheld a little cross—the emblem of her Christianity, worn next to her heart—and taking therefrom a diminutive American flag, made of silk, wrapped it on the outside of the cross and kissed it, when her head fell upon her breast. She was dead.

About twenty-eight miles from Newbern, North Carolina, our informant saw an emaciated mother digging a little grave, in which she buried an infant nearly two years old. Her despair was truly heart-rending. Her husband and son were conscripted into the rebel army. She believed her son was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill. He belonged to the North Carolina 7th, which, she says, was composed nearly all of boys, some of them not over fourteen years old. She had understood her husband had escaped North. Our informant was touched by the grave scene. He gave the woman some Confederate scrip and made a little head board for the grave, on which he drew the following: "Sacred to the memory of Sallie Johnson, aged twenty one months."

He further says that a counter rebellion is not far distant, when the leaders of the Southern Confederacy, if they do not escape the country, will be made to bite the dust.

# LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

### Election in Maryland.

[Special Dispatch to the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

BALTIMORE, November 4.—It is now after 11 o'clock, and full returns only have been received from a few wards. It will be late before the whole vote is counted. Enough, however, is known to show that the entire straight-out Unconditional Emancipation ticket in Baltimore is elected, the lowest man on it beating all others nearly 2 000 votes.

Partial returns from various counties indicate the same condition of things throughout the whole State. The Union party is making a clean sweep of everything. The vote in Baltimore will probably not be over 11,000 or 12 000. There was no Copperhead or really disloyal opposition which prevented many voters from coming out, otherwise the vote would have been much larger. Henry Winter Davis ran nobly. The Secessionists did not come near the polls, and everything passed off quietly, not the slightest disturbance taking place anywhere, nor anything disagreeable resulting from the dispute between Governor Bradford and General Schenck. There is much rejoicing over the result. The entire Maryland Congressional delegation is no doubt elected, and there will be a large Union Emancipation majority in the Legislature.

[From the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, November 4.—The election is proceeding quietly. The vote will be light, as there is little or no contest, except between a few candidates on the independent and regular tickets.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—Only about ten thousand votes were polled here to-day. Goldsborough, for State Comptroller, who was on both the independent Union and the regular Union tickets, got all the votes with the exception of about two hundred. The entire regular ticket is elected.

Frederick gives Goldsborough 1,155 majority.

Annapolis gives Holland, Union, for Congress, and Goldsborough about 250 majority.

Returns come in very slowly. Goldsborough is undoubtedly elected by a large majority, and three out of five Congressmen are certainly elected.

### New York Election.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Seventy-eight counties of this State give Depew, Union candidate for Secretary of State, fifty three thousand seven hundred majority. Thirteen counties give twenty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty majority for St. John, Democratic candidate. The Union majority in forty one counties is twenty four thousand two hundred and fifty. Eighteen counties are yet to be heard from.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The *Times* estimates the next Legislature will be, Senate, Union 21, Democrats 11. Assembly, Union 81, Democrats 48.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The latest returns indicate the election of Bosworth (Union) over McCunn, Democrat, as Judge of the Superior Court. The following is the vote: Bosworth, 31,289; McCunn, 30,824. Five districts to hear from.

### New Jersey Election.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The *Bulletin* has the following returns from New Jersey:

The Unionists claim a gain of one Senator, which gives the Democrats three majority, being a Union gain of six or seven members.

The Unionists claim a large gain over the last vote throughout the State.

In Camden county the whole Union ticket is elected.

Scovel is elected State Senator by 100 majority. His election was severely contested.

Cumberland county gives a Union majority of 300.

In Salem county a Union Senator is elected, and one Democrat and one Unionist to the Assembly.

In Gloucester county Reeves, Union, is elected to the Senate, with two Union Assemblymen.

### Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—Incomplete returns indicate a Radical majority in this city of two thousand over the combination of Democrats and Conservatives. This does not include the soldiers' vote, which, as far as heard from, is almost unanimously Radical.

Sedalia has gone Radical by a majority of fifty-seven.

In St. Joseph it is estimated that the Radical majority will be two hundred and fifty.

Tipton goes Radical by six majority.

A dispatch from Jefferson City says Cole county gives about two hundred majority for the Radicals.

Many rebels in Jefferson city were very active at the polls, and several who had served years of imprisonment in the Alton penitentiary took the oath and voted. The secessionists there are jubilant, saying the success of the Conservative ticket in the State would be equivalent to a victory of Price's army.

### Illinois Election.

NEW YORK, November 4.—A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, dated yesterday, gives the following results of the county elections in that State yesterday: The Union majorities in Decatur are 201, Jacksonville, 490; Bloomington, 560, Quincy, 97.

The Democratic majority in Joliet, 251.

These majorities show large Union gains, which will doubtless obtain throughout the entire State.

### Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, November 4.—Returns from two hundred towns give Andrew, Republican, for Governor, fifty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-five votes; Paine, Democrat, twenty three thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Twelve Democrats are elected to the State Legislature. The Senate and all State officers are Republicans.

### Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—A dispatch from Leavenworth says returns from various points indicate a very full vote. The Union ticket receives about 12 000 votes.

### From General Thomas' Army.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

CHATTANOOGA, November 3, 1863

*Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:*

Major General Granger reports from Nashville that he sent a detachment of cavalry from that place, under Colonel Shelby, to pursue Hawkins and other guerrillas. He overtook Piney Factory and routed and pursued him to Centreville, where he made a stand; routed him again, and pursued until his forces dispersed. The rebel loss is 15 or 20 killed and 60 prisoners. Our loss is slight.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—A special from Chattanooga to the *Bulletin* says: "All is quiet. In the recent fight with Hooker the rebels were severely punished and did not resume the attack. Hooker at once strongly entrenched along his line. Generals Grant and Thomas were with him all day on the 29th ult., and thought him safe. The Lookout batteries played on him all day without doing him any harm."

Another special telegram from Cincinnati says "The rebel guerrillas are very active in Western Kentucky. On the 23 instant they captured two trains of cars near Mayfield, and are doing immense damage to the railroad. There is a force of about twelve hundred there. There is nothing new from Burnside. We have possession of Tuscumbia, Ala. There has probably been a severe fight in that quarter between Sherman and a heavy rebel force sent to dispute his passage."

### Important from Central America.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Arrived, steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall, with $351,133 in specie.

Important news from Central America has been received.

On the 29th of September, Carrera gave orders for all the troops under his command to move on the capital in two columns. He occupied Remedios and San Jacinto, beat back Barrias' pickets, captured his cannon, and drove him into the place.

Bombs were thrown in almost incessantly, destroying many houses, firing others, and killing many women and children. The house of the United States Minister had three cannon balls sent through the walls, and his servant was killed.

The water is cut off, and provisions do not come in. Constant attacks are made, and night and day there is constant terror in the capital. At last accounts Carrera and Barrias were endeavoring to compromise, the latter offering to abandon the Presidency and leave the country.

He also stipulated that Carrera should at the same time return with his army to the frontier of Guatemala, which the latter utterly rejected.

### The Original Emancipation Proclamation

CHICAGO, November 4.—The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, which was donated to the Northwestern fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, is now in the hands of the Commission, who have charge of its sale. A subscription has been started to secure it for one of the historical societies, as more in accordance with the wishes of the President.

### Railroad Bridge Burnt.

BOSTON, November 4.—The bridge over Charles river, on the Newton Feels branch of the Boston and Worcester railroad, was damaged by fire last night. The bridge will soon be repaired.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

### Heavy Firing on Fort Sumter.

The Alexandria *Journal* of yesterday afternoon contains the following copied from the Richmond *Examiner* of Monday last:

"CHARLESTON, October 31.—The enemy's fire on Sumter last night continued furious and incessant from the land batteries. This morning, about 4 o'clock, a portion of the sea-wall fell in, burying beneath the ruins some men, believed to be of the 12th Georgia and 25th South Carolina regiments. Thirteen are missing."

The second dispatch gives their names, and adds: "They were buried by the falling in of the barracks on the sea-face of the fort, where they had been placed in position for mounting the parapet in case of an assault."

"A fierce bombardment has been kept up all day on Sumter from the monitors and land batteries. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, no further casualties have occurred. Over 1,200 shots were fired in twenty-four hours. Firing still heavy."

THIRD DISPATCH.

"CHARLESTON, November 1.—The bombardment of Sumter continued fiercely, without intermission, last night and to-day. This afternoon the shots averaged four per minute. The firing has been from two monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Gregg, four ten-inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner.

"On Saturday they fired four hundred and forty-three rifled shots, eighty-six from the monitors and three hundred and seventy-three from mortars. The mortar fuses are cut so as to explode the shell in a second or two after the report. On Saturday night, seventy rifled shots were fired, mostly with time-fuses, and thirty three mortar shells. The fire of the land batteries was directed chiefly at the southwest angle of the fort. The flagstaff was carried away twice, but speedily replaced. The flag was so cut to pieces that the battle-flag of the 12th Georgia had to be used instead. The casualties on Saturday were ten killed and three wounded. Bombardment still severe."

NEW YORK, November 4.—The steamer Moley, from Hilton Head on the 30th ult., has arrived here.

The object of the late attack on Fort Sumter was to prevent the design of the rebels to construct new batteries and covered ways in the fort at the channel side, by demolishing, if possible, the gorge wall, and levelling the foundation to the water's edge.

Three shells from the rifled guns between Forts Gregg and Wagner, during the fire of Tuesday last, exploded in the city. The effect is not known.

Monday afternoon, the gunboat Pawnee ascended Stono river to a point nearly a mile above Legareville. An earthwork, which the rebels had been constructing on James Island, was unmasked and the working party driven off.

### Special Session of the Massachusetts Legislature—Movements of General Butler.

BOSTON, November 4.—Governor Andrew has decided to call a special session of the Legislature, to meet on Wednesday next, to consider the matter of offering additional bounties to volunteers.

General Butler left Lowell to-day to assume command of the 18th army corps and the department of Virginia and North Carolina, to which he has been recently assigned.

## THE OHIO CONSPIRACY.

### Deeply-Laid Plan to Release General Morgan and his Officers from the Ohio Penitentiary, and all the Rebel Prisoners in Camp Chase and McLean Barracks, in this City—An ex-State Officer Arrested at Columbus—Also, a well-known Citizen of this City, his Wife, and Four Others.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, November 2.]

The city was thrown all agog yesterday by the announcement of the arrest of certain well known parties in our midst, on Saturday night, charged with conspiring with traitors and rebels to effect the release of all the rebel prisoners in the State. The intimations given that there would be further arrests and still more astounding developments made, set the imaginations of the marvellous the going, and every conceivable suspicion was retailed from one to another throughout the day. As to the additional arrests, no one, so far as we heard, guessed the right parties. Having gone to original sources for our information, we are enabled to give the exact facts in reference to all that has transpired.

On Saturday morning, Major Ready, of the 7th Ohio volunteer cavalry, who has for some time been on General Cox's staff, appeared before United States Commissioner Halliday, and made the following

AFFIDAVIT.

William Ready deposes and says that he has good reason to believe, and does verily believe, that on or about the 15th day of October, 1863, and at the city of Cincinnati, one Samuel P. Thomas, late of the Southern District of Ohio, did, knowingly, wilfully, feloniously, and traitorously, combine and conspire with Dr. Lazelle, Sterling King, Lt. Col. Patton, and divers other traitors and rebels against the Government of the United States, unknown to this affiant, to levy war against the United States, and did then and there actually levy war against the United States, by aiding and assisting the said Lazelle, King, and Lieutenant Colonel Patton, and other traitors as aforesaid, to resist and overthrow by armed force the laws and Government of the United States, and also that the said Samuel P. Thomas did then and there voluntarily, and unlawfully, and traitorously give aid, comfort, and assistance to those in rebellion against the United States, by combining and conspiring to rescue and release by force and unlawfully, a large number, to wit: five thousand rebel prisoners, then and there lawfully held in the military custody of the United States as prisoners of war at Camp Chase, in said district; and also, then and there to release and rescue, by armed force, one John H. Morgan, late an officer of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, and also a large number, to wit: two hundred other officers of the army of the rebels in arms against the United States, then and there lawfully held in the military custody of the United States, at the Ohio penitentiary, as prisoners of war, at Columbus, in said district, and also then and there to effect a rescue, and procure by force, contrary to law, the rescue, and escape, and release of Sterling King, and a large number, to wit: two hundred other rebels in arms against the United States, then and there lawfully held by said United States as prisoners of war, at McLean Barracks, at the city of Cincinnati, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided.

WM. READY.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of October, 1863, in the city and district aforesaid.

THE PARTIES ARRESTED HERE.

On the strength of this affidavit, warrants were issued for the arrest of the following persons, in addition to Mr. Thomas, as having complicity in the plot: Mrs Mary A Thomas, his wife; a Mrs. Parmenter, professedly a washerwoman; James P. Patton, of Covington, and Ruth McDonald, of Newport. In order to make sure of all the parties, a deputy marshal and assistants for each were detailed to proceed simultaneously, about 8 o'clock P. M., to make the arrests. As our United States marshal could not extend his operations into Kentucky, a detachment of United States troops was sent to Covington and Newport to bring over Mr. Patton and Mrs. McDonald, who delivered them over to Marshal Sands.

Mr. Thomas was found on Walnut street, in company with a Mr. Burns, a cutter in the clothing establishment of Mr. Nienaber. He expressed some surprise and indignation at the announcement of the officer that he had a warrant for his arrest. On account of some remark and movement on the part of Burns he was suspected of passing a pistol to Thomas, as a very fine one was found upon him, and he was taken along with the prisoner, but afterwards released, as there was no evidence against him.

The arrest of Mrs. Thomas was not effected without some management. Any other officer than the mild and almost reverent Mr. Pendery would have had trouble with her. She was not at home when he called; was at a neighbor's; he waited, and, while waiting, different gentlemen called, seemingly excited, and anxious to see her. They went to where she was, and soon she returned—found Deputy Marshal Pendery in her house. He arose, and she inquired:

"Are you a friend or foe?"

"I am a friend," the marshal replied.

The lady grasped him by the hand, and almost dragged him from the hall into a room.

"Oh," said she, "they have arrested Mr. Thomas."

"And," said the marshal, "I am sorry to inform you that I have a warrant for your arrest."

Mrs Thomas stepped back astonished, and exclaimed:

"I shall not go; you can never take me out of this house," and was greatly excited for awhile.

The marshal endeavored to quiet her; told her she would think differently soon; it was a necessity that would have to be submitted to; she would receive kind treatment, &c. At last she concluded to go along, as she would get to see her husband. When she met Mr Thomas and Mrs. Parmenter in the marshal's office, she again became much excited, and along with the other lady expressed her detestation of the Lincoln Government; said this was all the result of her husband's talk about the war, &c.

Mrs. McDonald, who, with Mr. Patton, had been conducted into a separate room, was also quite furious; didn't know what she was arrested for; would not give security, would stay in jail till she was taken out. Mr. Patton said but little.

Commissioner Halliday held the whole party for a preliminary examination on Wednesday next, requiring bail from each in the sum of $10 000. George E. Pugh was promptly on hand as counsel for the accused, by whose aid Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Parmenter gave security to the persons of Dr. Fries and George W. C. Johnson, wood dealers in the Fourth ward. The other two went to prison.

PARTIES ARRESTED IN COLUMBUS.

The foregoing was all that transpired in this city up to Sunday evening. On Saturday evening, however, Deputy Marshal James W. Sands started to Columbus on a special train, with a detective officer by the name of Slade. They here sought Deputy Marshal J. H. Wheeler, and arranged for the arrest of Charles W. H. Cathcart, late School Commissioner of Ohio, and J. D. Cresap, formerly of this city, and a partner of the Mr. Thomas arrested here, but latterly, until recently, a sutler in the 18th regulars. About 10 o'clock these men were found—Cathcart at the house of Sebin Hough, and Cresap at his own residence. When the warrant was read to Cathcart he said nothing, and has maintained a dogged silence ever since. The prisoners were quietly taken to the train in waiting, and brought to this city, arriving here about 5 o'clock. After being detained half an hour in the Marshal's office, they were transferred to the county jail, where they will remain, unless bailed on, until their examination, which will begin on Wednesday.

Two other arrests were made in Columbus, viz: Capt Thomas Watson and Surgeon Lazelle, both of the rebel army, but now paroled prisoners. As they were not amenable to the civil authorities, they were arrested, and will be tried by military authority.

SOMETHING OF THE PRISONERS AND THEIR PLOTS.

Samuel P. Thomas is a well known merchant tailor, who has done business on the southeast corner of Front and Walnut streets for many years. He has been known to have Southern sympathies ever since the rebellion began. Two years ago he was suspected of sending contraband goods to the rebel States, and [illegible] was made into the affair, but what [illegible] was not sufficient to warrant any action [illegible], and it was dropped.

Ruth McDonald, who is also sometimes known as Fleming, is said to be the wife of a rebel spy, and is well known to be a Secessionist. She is a quick-witted, intelligent, wily woman. Mrs. Parmenter, though nominally a washerwoman, seems to employ that occupation to mask other operations. She was in the habit, at the time of the escape of Colonel Patton and Sterling King from McLean Barracks, of going into the prison, getting the clothes of the rebels, washing them, and carrying them back. The researches of Major Ready into the mode by which these men escaped, and the recapture, led to the suspicion that this woman conveyed to them not only information from friends without, but ropes, &c., by which to effect their escape, and ultimately, by a long series of tricks and manœuvres, to the detection of a deeply-laid scheme to release not only all the rebel prisoners here, but all those in the penitentiary and Camp Chase also. The various circumstances by which this plot was discovered it would not be proper to detail. Suffice it to say, that a detective officer got the confidence of Mrs. McDonald, and received an introduction to Mr. Patton, of the following peculiar character:

NEWPORT.

MR J. PATTON—Sir: The bearer, Mr. Garrett Williams, is a true friend to our Government. Please introduce him to some of our friends, and oblige

Yours, in haste, R. A. McD.

FLEMING.

Enclosed in the envelope with this note was a card, on one corner of which was printed in black the rebel flag.

The detective also received an introduction to Mr. Thomas, as one of "Morgan's men," who would co-operate with them in the release of the prisoners. To make the testimony stronger and conviction more sure, one or two other detective parties joined the conspiracy. They all met frequently at the house of Mr. Thomas, and sometimes at the washerwoman's house. According to their account, Thomas furnished a considerable amount of money to buy pistols, axes, and chloroform to use in the rescue of the prisoners. He even gave one of them his old coat to wear as a disguise on the evening the rescue was to be made. One of them was employed as a messenger between the operators here and those in Columbus. He visited that place several times, and had interviews with Commissioner Cathcart and others, and even on the night he arrived there with Mr Sands to arrest him, he called on him, late as it was, and conferred with him in reference to the plot; and to keep up his deception he was taken to the train at Columbus handcuffed as a prisoner, also, was seated with the other two, and was brought up to the marshal's office with the irons on his hands.

The mode of releasing the prisoners at Columbus was to be as follows. At Camp Chase the prisoners had been informed that when they saw a beacon light at a certain point they should be ready; the guard would be shot by their friends outside, axes would be thrown over to them, and they should cut the board fences and come out. With their axes and such arms as they could get, they were to storm the penitentiary, and release John Morgan and his officers, and the whole body take up a line of march for the Ohio river, near Maysville, and cross to the Confederacy. Mr. Cathcart was to go along, and receive a commission in the rebel army.

Such is the story, all of which, it is said, will be sworn to on the examination, and the leading points substantiated by good evidence. The plot was to have culminated about a week ago, but for certain disappointments.

In Mrs. McDonald's house, in Newport, two United States muskets were found, secreted between the plastering and weather boarding.

There is a great deal in this affair that seems not a little fabulous, the worst of which we have not recorded. A few days will serve to remove some of the mystery, and let us see the facts.

### A Fearful Tragedy in Wayne County, Ohio.

The Wayne county *Democrat* furnishes the particulars of a dreadful tragedy in Clinton township on the 20th ultimo, wherein a man named Isaac Wiler attempted to murder his whole family, and succeeded so far as to inflict injuries upon the person of his wife.

Wiler is a farmer, probably forty five years of age, and is worth about $30,000. His wife is a daughter of Jacob Keister, and from her was derived considerable of his property. They lived two miles northeast of Shreve, and ten miles from Wooster. Heretofore he has borne a good character, was a sober man, and always conducted business well. Some, however, during the last three years, thought they observed evidences of insanity in his behavior, but not enough to mark it as derangement.

On the night of the crime the children at home, consisting of two, a boy, aged sixteen, and a girl of fourteen years, had retired to their rooms up stairs, as usual, observing nothing in the conduct of their father to excite suspicions that anything evil would take place. They had been in bed a while, when, about 11 o'clock, they were aroused by the discharge of a gun in the room below, occupied by their father and mother. Alarmed at the unusual sound, without putting on their garments, they hastened down stairs and into the room. A horrible sight met their eyes. The mother lay extended on the floor weltering in her blood, and insensible, having just been deliberately shot by the husband and father, who, after shooting his wife, had struck her with the gun until it broke to pieces in his hands, and when the children appeared was fiendishly stabbing the prostrate body with a large butcher knife. The boy, affrighted at the horrible spectacle, sprang to the door to break from the house, but found that it resisted his utmost efforts, it being fastened in an unusual manner. He then ran up stairs, seized his clothes, and jumped from a second-story window, and ran off to alarm the neighbors, dressing as he went. The girl rushed into the room, scarcely realizing what she saw, crying, "Oh! father, what have you done!" and threw herself upon the body of her mother. Leaving off his murderous work, the only reply he made was, "when I have attended to Jake (his son) I will give you the same fate." He then, with the bloody knife and broken gun in his hand, started up stairs in pursuit of the boy.

Unsuccessful in the search, he returned, went out of doors and examined the yard for him, then came in the house and walked the floor of the room in which his wife lay, and then again went up stairs to renew his search. At this juncture the neighbors came. Merely glancing at the sight before them, they sought the author of it to secure him before he escaped. They found Wiler up stairs in his son's room. He endeavored to close the door against them, but in so doing his fingers were caught, pounded, and much bruised until he [illegible] resistance and gave them entrance. They then seized him, when he threw himself down on the floor, and asked the men to kill him. He gave no reason why he wanted to kill his family, but remained silent, acting calmly, under all the questions put to him.

Upon their entrance into the house the neighbors found the daughter unhurt, weeping bitterly, and endeavoring as much as was in her power to staunch the fearful wounds of her mother. The appearance of the room indicated that a struggle had taken place between the man and his victim, as the furniture was disarranged and some of the articles covered with blood. Mrs. Wiler was found to be still alive and unconscious. She was instantly cared for and medical aid called. The contents of the gun had taken effect in her arm, shoulder, and neck; after which she had been struck on the side, back, and head with the gun, and was then stabbed in the neck and side with the knife. The wounds are all severe, and are pronounced fatal by the physicians. Until this time she had remained insensible, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Wiler was brought to Wooster the same night by Constable Underhill, and lodged in jail. A preliminary trial was held before J. H. Dowling, Esq., next day, and the prisoner was bound over to court in bonds of $5,000. He is now in jail awaiting trial.

### Important from China.

[From the Overland China Mail, August 12.]

Of the rebels we have some news. Gordon gained a victory on the 27th inst. (which would be important under other circumstances than those now existing) in the capture of Wa-kiang, a walled city 15 miles south of Soochow, and interrupting the communication between that stronghold and Hangchow, as well as with Shanghai, the source whence the rebels still draw large supplies of arms and men; but the victory is more than counterbalanced by the accession of Burgevine to the rebel ranks, with, it is said, 500 rowdies of all nations, chiefly American, who have been conveyed in batches to Soochow.

Burgevine's designs were openly discussed in the settlement for upwards of a week before he actually left the place, and having reached the ears of the Chinese authorities, they called upon the American consul to prevent his departure. As was expected, however, nothing of the kind was done, and Burgevine openly left Shanghai on the 29th of July, and, on the 2d of August, succeeded by a *coup de main* in carrying off the Chinese steamer Kow Jow from Sunkiang just as she was anchoring at the latter place on her return from Shanghai.

Burgevine has been elevated to the rank of Wang, with the title *keel*, or honorable, by the rebel chieftain, and although neither his own military capacity nor the prowess of his rag tag and bobtail crew of rowdies need inspire apprehension, he is dangerous, owing to the influence he is supposed to retain among a portion of Major Gordon's force.

On the other hand, it is well ascertained that, although Soochow is well defended and thoroughly fortified, the garrison is suffering from scarcity, and the strict blockade, which the recent successes of the Imperialists enable them to maintain at Nanking, will prevent supplies from being introduced from that direction. An embargo has recently been imposed at Shanghai on the transport of rice to the interior, as it was alleged that enormous supplies found their way to the interior and into rebel hands. This has caused a panic among the large holders of rice in Shanghai.

THE Marseilles Journals announce that M. Macaski, the well-known blindfold chess player, has settled in that town, and issued notice of his intention to give lessons in the noble game.

## Speech of Jeff. Davis at Mobile.

The Mobile *Register* has the following account of the recent review of the military forces there by President Davis:

The shortness of the notice caused the turnout of the local forces to be less than it would otherwise have been, notwithstanding there was a larger force in line than has been seen on any former occasion. These impromptu reviews are beginning to have the effect of transforming the city companies into minute men, and they already answer the call for their appearance under arms much more promptly than would have been expected. Though the hour of 3 o'clock was named for the review, the delay caused by waiting for the arrival of some of the more distantly-posted regiments made it almost sunset before the parade closed.

After the parade was dismissed, Royal street was filled with the brigades returning to their respective quarters, and about the Battle House, the balcony and corridors of which were thronged with ladies, a dense mass was packed, impeding the march of the troops. Loud and repeated cheers and calls for the President were made, in response to which he made his appearance on the balcony, and addressed the soldiers and citizens in an off hand speech.

He congratulated the people upon the fact—which he assured them he felt to be the fact—that our cause is now in a better condition than it was a year ago. Having just come from the scene of the great battle of Chickamauga, it was impossible that he should not refer to that, and though it could not be expected that he should allude to contemplated movements, yet he was happy to say that the brave victors of that bloody field stood ready and anxious to strike the blow which should secure the complete fruits of their glorious victory. He could say more—that he believed they would strike that blow, and that Rosecrans' unwieldy legions would be destroyed or driven for refuge to the Ohio. The same spirit animated our armies elsewhere, and all they needed was to be properly seconded by the people at home to send the hordes of Yankees back to their beloved Boston, or any other place from which the return might be more difficult.

He saw before him a Texas regiment, whose thinned ranks reminded him too painfully of their situation, cut off from the homes to which they should look for recruits, and of their deadly conflicts upon many a field where they had fought as Texans always fight. He exhorted them to be of good cheer. Such deeds as theirs were never in vain, and would surely secure to the country the estimable prize for which they are contending, and to themselves undying honor and renown.

There, too, were Alabamians who, he felt sure, were worthy the name which had been immortalized on so many battle-fields in Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi. And here he referred to the youthful color-bearer at Chickamauga, who planted within the enemy's barricades his regimental flag, pierced with eighty-nine bullets and its staff shattered. The President had the pleasure of promoting him for his gallant conduct, and such was his modesty, that in presenting his flag to the President, he appeared quite unconscious of having performed anything extraordinary.

The citizen soldiery, also, he believed, were emulous of the reputation of their brethren in camp. He had been much moved, as he rode along the lines, at seeing among them young boys—some very young—and men whose heads were silvered with the frosts of many winters.

He could remind all these, regulars and others, that they are not common soldiers. They present a spectacle which the world has never witnessed—the best population in the country poured into the army. Such men may be appealed to from other incentives than that of rigid military discipline. The times, the cause, all considerations require efforts which may be demanded of an army of heroes, for such they are.

Besides these, there are some too old to bear arms, but they, too, can do something. Let them contribute their means to the support and relief of those who are contributing their blood; and let those who are too poor for this contribute their influence. There is something that all can do. Self must be entirely forgotten, and let those who are deaf to any other appeal remember that he who is hoarding up wealth in such a time as this is hoarding up infamy, the mark of which he and his posterity must bear who shall have grown rich by this war.

## The Gillmore Medal.

General Gillmore has adopted the Napoleonic idea of awarding to such soldiers as deserve it, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, a medal of honor. The medal, which will be of bronze, is to bear upon one side a representation, in relief, of Sumter in ruins, and upon the other a *fac simile* of the general's autograph, while the buckle to which the medal is to be attached will have upon it, neatly engraved, the name of the soldier to whom it is presented. The following is the order on the subject matter in question:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 91.
DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, HEADQ'RS IN THE FIELD,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 28, 1863.

I.—Medals of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct during the operations before Charleston will be awarded by the commanding general to a number of the enlisted men of this command, not exceeding three per cent. of the present aggregate strength of those regiments, companies, and detachments that have been in action or on duty in the batteries or trenches.

Candidates for these honors will be nominated by company officers, acting for their respective companies in the capacity of a board. The recommendations of these boards will be forwarded to the post commanders, through the usual channels, accompanied by remarks of approval or disapproval of the intermediate commanders, set opposite the name of each candidate.

The lists thus obtained will be examined and pronounced upon by boards convened by post commanders, and composed exclusively of field officers, and will then be forwarded to these headquarters.

II.—In honor of some of the brave men who have fallen on Morris Island during the present campaign, the following names are adopted for the works herein below designated, viz:

The work at Cummings' Point will be known as Fort Putnam; that next to it, on Morris Island, as Battery Chatfield; Fort Wagner as Fort Strong; the new work near the south end of Morris Island as Fort Shaw; that on Oyster Point as Battery Purviance, and that on the north end of Folly Island as Fort Green. By command of

Major General Q. A. GILLMORE.

W. L. M. BURGER, A. A. G.

The largest locomotive in the United States, if not the largest in the world, has just been built for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. It has twelve driving wheels, and weighs more than one hundred thousand pounds.

The city authorities of Manchester, N. H., are making arrangements to borrow $70,000, for which city scrip bearing six per cent. will be issued.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### Amusements this Evening.

GROVER'S THEATRE, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"Masks and Faces." "Swiss Swains."

The great versatile abilities of the accomplished Miss Lucille Western are being fully displayed in the performances that she is now giving us. She appears again to-night in two pieces, the first being the brilliant comedy of "Masks and Faces," in which Miss Western appears as the sprightly *Peg Woffington*. The beautiful Rabineau Sisters appear in their grand "Diana Pas de Deux," which is said to be one of their most brilliant performances. The performance will conclude with the capital comedietta of "Swiss Swains," Miss Western assuming the character of *Rosette*, in which she has so often delighted our citizens. This great bill will attract another crowded audience.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE, Tenth street, near E.—"The Lady of Lyons," "The Secret."

CANTERBURY HALL, Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"Maniac Lover," Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES, Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—Pantomimes, Ballets, &c.

THE TREASURY STRIKE CONTINUED.—Yesterday morning the mechanics and laborers employed on the Treasury resumed work at the usual hour, (7 o'clock,) and, although they had not received the official decision of the Secretary upon the question at issue between themselves and the supervising architect, they continued at work, as usual, until 12 o'clock, (their dinner hour,) but, upon being summoned to resume work at 12½ o'clock, in accordance with the new regulation, a great majority again struck, and refused to resume their labor. They subsequently repaired to Temperance Hall to talk over matters and things particularly pertinent to the rather unpleasant state of affairs. The meeting was largely attended, and resolutions were passed directing the committee to inform the Secretary relative to the usual hours of labor required on the public buildings in the city, and to also ascertain, if possible, whether Mr. Pray was discharged because of his participation in the movement now on foot against the ten hour regulation, to which objection is made. After the adoption of the resolutions by the meeting, the committee selected drew up a short memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which they embodied the views of the meeting, and urgently, though respectfully, requested an official decision on their petition by noon to-day.

HORSE STEALING ON THE INCREASE.—Through the necessities of the times, Washington has become a great point of attraction to dealers in horses, and, we regret to say, to horse thieves also. Yesterday evening, however, officer Parker observed one of the latter class of gentry stealthily examining the "points" of a number of horses standing in front of the Waverly House, on 8th street. The movements of the individual culminated in the appropriation of the finest horse hitched at the rack, but the ill gotten property was soon recovered by the alert officer, and the crestfallen thief taken before Justice Rowland, where he gave his name as Henry V. Smith.

The justice, after hearing the evidence, provided the horse-fancier with lodgings at public expense, in the county jail, to await his trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

It is believed that an extensive organization of this delectable class of individuals are now plying their nefarious vocation in our midst. In view of this state of facts, it is incumbent upon the conservators of the peace and their agents to keep a vigilant watch upon the operations of all suspicious characters.

THE NATIONAL RACE COURSE.—The exhibitions of running yesterday, on the above Course, were, perhaps, as fine as any that have occurred south of New York for a great length of time.

The race was for a purse of $400 offered by the Association, and was competed for by the following horses, viz: Panic, Dixie, Ace-of-Diamonds, and Hillsborough.

The first heat was won by Panic in 4.03½, distancing Dixie and Ace-of-Diamonds.

The second heat was also won by Panic in 3.46. The running in this heat was remarkably fine and exciting, Panic giving evidence of great speed.

The race for to-day is for a purse of $300, offered by the Association, and the entries are—

Kentucky Hunter, entered by Barny Collins.
Millie Vaughan, entered by W. E. Vaughan.
Hillsborough, entered by J. W. Weldon.

A fine day's sport may be confidently anticipated.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—The following arrests of deserters have been made during the present week by the detectives of Captain Schoetz:

Monday.—Wm Crawford, Charles Sager, 24 N Y cavalry, company G; Frederick Berlener, 24 N Y cavalry, company G; Thos Meunch, independent company 11th artillery; Jas Coleman, alias Jas Ryan, Thos McCabe or, Jas Buyers, John Chessmond, Nathaniel Killen, company E, 16th Michigan; Frank Apley, company B, 18th N Y; Chas B Casse, company A, 178th N Y; George A Campbell, 18th Penna, company E; H B Jacobs, 21st Massachusetts, company G; Jas Hammond, substitute, Hugh Earles, company H, 95th Penna; Martin Murray, 2d District volunteers.

Tuesday.—Dennis O'Conner, 2d U S dragoons, company B; Jerry Murphy, 2d District Columbia volunteers, company C; Jno F Wolfe, 4th Maryland, company D; Jas Thornton, 95th Penna, company B; Jno Rhein or Rhea, Jas Burke, 35th N Y; Michael Quigley, alias Malon, substitute, Jas W Conklin, company A, 1st N Y veteran cavalry; S W Curtis, do; Horace B Mannville, company K, 14th New Hampshire; Edwd Hanford, company E, do; Martin Colin, company A, 14th U S infantry; Jas S Moore, 62d N Y, company D; Jno Ryan, 1st Conn, company K; Wm H Emmons, Thos Price, 2d U S colored troops, company K; Philip Lee, 5th U S cavalry, company F; Steward C Wolmer, company F, 31st N J; Frank Darker, company A, 7th Massachusetts; Frank Waldon, substitute, Allen Wheeler, 1st veteran cavalry, company A; Robt M Harrison, 23th New Jersey, company A; Thomas Scott, John Sanelt, 17th New York, cook.

Wednesday.—John Hackley, 1st veteran cavalry, company I; George F Goodall, 1st veteran cavalry, company A; Chas N Birch, 5th Penna cavalry, Andrew Knox, 5th Va artillery, Joseph B Carlin, George Salmon, John Thompson, company K, substitutes; Nicholas Steele, company E, 2d D C vols; John Gallagher, company F, 9th Penna Reserves; John Goodman, 1st N Y veteran cavalry, company I; Wm Lehman, 5th Penna cavalry, company M; John McCauley, company H, 14th N Y infantry; Thomas Sweeney, 1st D C, company E; Wm J Cosier, company L, 20th N Y cavalry; William Jehovon, 3d Maine, Charles Kapp, 62th N Y, company B; Richard Stewart, 1st Maryland; John Murray, 152d N Y, company C; Thomas Howard, company I, 1st D C vols; Wm H Brown, deserter.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT LAST NIGHT.—We regret to learn that Mr. J. L. Pierson, adjutant of the 21st New Jersey cavalry, whilst riding down Fourteenth street, near the canal, in company with several officers of his regiment, was severely injured by being precipitated into an excavation, his horse falling upon him. It was with much difficulty that he was extricated alive, which, however, was finally effected, and a carriage procured, in which he was conveyed to his camp, on the other side of the Potomac. The excavation in question was made for gas purposes, and was left entirely unguarded, not even a light being visible within a stone's throw of the dangerous dead-fall. We cannot too urgently impress upon our city authorities the great importance of properly guarding the numerous dangerous localities that meet the eye at every point. Among others we would call attention to the canal; many a life is lost there through sheer negligence in not having its dangerous points properly protected.

RUN OVER BY THE PASSENGER CARS.—Yesterday morning an old man was run over by the passenger railway cars, near Georgetown. He is a German, and is named Oscar Hoffman, and had his left leg mangled in a fearful manner. When the accident occurred he was driving his own horse and cart, so he stated. He spoke very incoherently, and his language could hardly be understood. The left leg was fearfully crushed and broken. He was first taken to the house of the sanitary Lodge, on North Capitol street, near C. No surgeons being found there he was taken to Douglas Hospital. The horse and cart were taken to the Fifth ward Station-house. The man was doing tolerably well yesterday evening.

A YOUNG ROGUE.—Last night, Detective Clarvoe arrested a boy named Patrick McCarty, aged thirteen years, in the neighborhood of Centre market, having in his possession five new hats, valued at about twenty dollars. Pat contended that he had found the hats in a tree-box, but, in the absence of proof of the fact, the detective very properly deposited the hats and boy together at the Second ward Station-house.

In view of the vast increase of youthful depravity in our midst, we are rejoiced to see that the initial steps have been taken to provide us a House of Correction, or Refuge. In the name of humanity we beseech those clothed with authority to grant us the small boon of a house of refuge.

STRIKE OF THE BOOKBINDERS.—The bookbinders in the Government office stopped work at five o'clock on Tuesday. They have all along been working ten hours per day, but they now demand a decrease to eight hours unless their salary is increased. They now receive sixteen dollars per week, but demand eighteen if they work ten hours. They will, however, await the return of the Superintendent, who is absent from the city, before any further action is taken.

COMMITTED TO THE OLD CAPITOL.—Dennis McNamara, a suspicious character, was committed to the Old Capitol yesterday by Captain Todd. He was sent up from Alexandria. Richard Walker, arrested by Major Young, provost marshal of Fort E[illegible] Allen, was also committed to the Old Capitol. This man has two sons in the rebel army, one of them under the notorious Mosby. He will be held as a hostage for Stephen Kelly.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.—At the present time there are confined in the Old Capitol prison about 5?9 persons for various offences. During the past month there were placed within its walls 1 1?5 cases, exclusive of 176 who were under sentence. Nine hundred and twenty-six of this number were prisoners of war and 375 prisoners of State. Out of this number 559 still remain incarcerated within its walls.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—A large amount of business is transacted at the office of the Provost Marshal, at Nineteenth and I streets. It is estimated by Adjutant Baker that about five hundred persons visit there every day on business connected with the offices of the Government. Everything moves in the best manner and with the greatest regularity.

THE SECOND DISTRICT REGIMENT.—The 2d District regiment is now actively engaged in picketing the country from Falls Church to Vienna. Colonel Alexander's headquarters are at Vienna and that of Lieutenant Colonel Drew is at Falls Church. The men were never in better health and spirits than at the present time.

TWO SERGEANTS ARRESTED.—Two sergeants, named Hugh Ferguson and William Hunter, belonging to the 2d New Jersey cavalry, were arrested last evening for riding furiously along G street, and for being drunk. The arrests were made by Captain Brown, who sent them to the provost marshal, by whom they were committed to the Central Guard-house.

NEW UNIFORMS.—A large invoice of winter uniforms have been received from New York, at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, and will be donned by the police on the 9th instant. No change has been made in the uniforms, except in the sizes of the caps, which are made to incline over the eyes of the wearer.

CONDUCTORS TO TAKE AN OATH.—George S. Gideon, Esq., President of the Washington and Georgetown railroad company, has sent to each conductor an oath which they are requested to take before some justice of the peace, and return to him to-day. Some of the conductors, it is said, will refuse to take the oath.

REFUGEES FROM DIXIE.—Yesterday Patrolman Anderson arrested Thomas and Alice Harewood, refugees from the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., Charles Keppeler and Anna Jacobs, of Richmond, and conducted them to the Provost Marshal's office where they severally took the oath of allegiance and were released.

CASE DISMISSED.—Yesterday morning George Davis was arrested for the larceny of a wood-saw from Mrs. L. Kearney. The accused was taken before Justice Bates, where he positively denied the theft. There were no witnesses against him except a child eight years of age. The case was dismissed.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—An individual bearing the euphonious name of Mr. Straudolphoeffer was arrested last night by Officer Pendel, of the Fourth ward, and taken before Justice Thompson, who fined him $25.

BAD CONDUCT.—Three soldiers, named J. Brien, of company C, 7th Michigan, John Helmes, and Thomas Nisler, company M, 2d New York cavalry, were taken to the Guard-house for continued bad conduct at Elizabeth hospital.

SENT TO HIS OLD QUARTERS.—A substitute deserter, named Frank Walden, who escaped from the Old Capitol a night or two since, was yesterday morning turned over to Captain Todd by Captain Schoetz. He was remanded by the provost marshal to the Old Capitol.

WEARING CITIZENS' CLOTHING.—Captain Jas. E. Smith, of the 4th New York independent battery, under medical treatment, was placed under arrest yesterday morning for wearing citizens' clothing. He was ordered to report to the provost marshal.

RAISED.—Yesterday morning orders were promulgated from the War Department raising the commutation for quarters for officers on duty in this city 100 per cent. The commutation for privates on detached duty has been fixed from 75 cents to $1 per day.

DESERTERS COMMITTED TO FORREST HALL.—The number of deserters committed to Forrest Hall, Georgetown, from September 21st to October 31st, was 1,601; forwarded to regiments in the field, 1,775. In Forrest Hall prison October 31st, 170; average per day, 39.

DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE.—John Glaser, a carpenter, living on the Island, was yesterday required by Justice Boswell to enter into bonds to preserve the peace towards his "better half," he having threatened to maltreat her.

THREATS OF VIOLENCE.—Augustus Cleveland was yesterday held in security to keep the peace, for manifesting a belligerent disposition, and threatening to use violence upon Moses Bean.

ENTICING SOLDIERS.—A woman named Nellie Brown was arrested yesterday by the police for being drunk and enticing soldiers. She was committed to the Central Guard house.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.—Michael Earl was arrested yesterday by one of Captain Todd's detectives, for selling liquor to soldiers. He was committed to the "Central" to ruminate over his sins.

TAXES RECEIVED.—The Collector of Taxes is kept busy in receiving payments of taxes for the current year, and has already received about $175,000 of the $240,000 assessed for the present year.

SENT WEST.—On Monday forty deserters were sent West. Yesterday afternoon sixty more departed for the Army of the Potomac.

RECEIVED ORDERS.—The 15th and 50th New York engineer corps, encamped for a long time on the Eastern Branch, have been ordered to other scenes.

## THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Olin*.—The following business was transacted in this court yesterday.

William Adams, colored soldier, was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill a police officer who had arrested one of the accused's companions. Verdict guilty of assault and battery, of the most aggravated character, without the intent to kill. Judge Olin sentenced Adams to four months in the common jail, expressing regret that there was no place of labor to assign him to, else he would give him a longer term. As it is, the longer the prisoner should be in jail the more expense would it be to the public.

John Shehan, a soldier, of Baker's cavalry, was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill John D. Conner. The testimony showed that, on Sunday, at the house of Charles Curtain, on Twenty-second street, near H, there was an assembly of several persons at a christening, which took place next door, when the four soldiers came there, including the prisoner, another named McGuire, a brother of Conner, a man named Patrick Mc[illegible], and also another, James Sullivan, were present. The soldiers, being about to get into a quarrel, and Conner went in front to pacify them. The witnesses testified to hearing pistol shots fired, and afterwards it was found that D. Conner was shot in the hip and Sullivan through the body, so that the latter died next day, while Conner lies wounded in the hospital. The accused was found afterwards on the floor in the room where the firing occurred, in an apparently sound state, with blood on his person, and no pistol in his holsters, though the pistols had been seen among the soldiers that night. The soldiers had been drinking, as confessed by Shehan's companion, McGuire, subsequently when arrested, and Shehan had a wound on his head and neck. Verdict, not guilty.

[There is no indictment for the murder against Shehan in connection with this affair.]

Henry Burtinette and Maude Roberts, indicted for keeping a bawdy house and a disorderly house at ... street, were arraigned for trial, when Col. J. B. A[illegible], counsel for Maude Roberts, made application for a severance of the indictment. Mr. Adams urged that his client would be damaged by going to trial in connection with a party who had already been tried and convicted, as it were, in the public press—the articles charging Burtinette, in the army and out of it, and in connection with this indictment, having been emblazoned for the past several days in some of the newspapers, prejudicing the public mind and jurors necessarily against him, which could not but affect also the case of his client, should she be tried with him.

Mr. Adams handed to the court a copy of the ... containing the article purporting to detail Burtinette's history, but Judge Olin said that the jurors were not to be tried on what was in the newspapers, but the testimony that would be brought out here, and therefore declined to allow a separate trial.

Ex Lieutenant Governor Ford appeared for Burtinette, who early his counsel.

The following jury was sworn:

Aaron D. Hoffman, Samuel Linton, John E. ..., Fred. A. Klopfer, James Martin, Henry N. Jo..., James F. Golden, John B. Harrison, John U. ..., Michael Tally, James McColgan, John T. Halleck.

The District Attorney stated to the jury what he expected to prove, and said that they might convict on either count of the indictment, according to the evidence.

Stephen E. Goff, sworn: testified that he is clerk in an army clothing house, under the United States ... has been twice to the house 275 D street, and saw the scenes there; witness was in the front parlor; saw Burtinette come and look through the folding doors, and then go and fetch a cigar box; saw six women dressed in fancy dresses, some low-necked and some ... dresses; heard the women present spoken of as prostitutes, and heard smutty language there; on a second occasion visited the same house, and saw Maude Roberts there as well as the other women. Maude Roberts made an exposure of her person in the back parlor by raising her clothes, the folding doors were open; two friends of witness were with him, and were in the front parlor while he was in the back parlor.

Cross examined by Mr. Adams: Witness' first visit to the house was about two weeks ago; is employed at a Baltimore firm, and not by the United States; went to the house out of curiosity, and stayed fifteen or twenty minutes; went to see no one in particular; had known Maude Roberts and another woman who was there at Sherman's before going to this house; did not see improper conduct on the occasion of his first visit to the house; his second visit was about a week afterwards; considers fancy dresses high colored silks, not the not black.

In reply to a juror witness said he did not ask Miss Roberts to make the exposure of her person which he had spoken of, she did it voluntarily.

Mrs. Johnson testified that, in passing the house 275 D street, on one occasion saw Burtinette and Miss Roberts and another young woman at tea; she looked through the window, and remarked to them that they ought to draw their curtains; they smiled, and said they had forgotten it; Burtinette was at one end of the table; on another occasion witness went to the house and inquired for Miss Roberts, and saw Burtinette there, who was sitting in the parlor.

Spencer Mitchell sworn: Testified that he sold Miss Roberts a carpet, and sent it to the upholsterer; the carpet has since been returned to his store from No. 275 D street.

Francis W. Colclazer, a bailiff of the court, testified to getting the carpets in question from No. 275 D street, and returning them to Mitchell's store.

Mr. T. Mitchell, brother and partner of Spencer Mitchell, testified that Burtinette had come to him and asked him to release the carpets and he would pay for them the first of the month, (November,) giving his note on the honor of a United States officer, or army officer; witness was not willing to release the carpets, and Burtinette volunteered to give his note, which witness received merely as collateral, giving his receipt in that way, and regarding the note as merely holding Burtinette to his promise.

Mr. Ford here questioned the witness, with the view of showing that Mr. Mitchell did not hold his ... for the purchase.

The court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

## Stock and Money Market.

To Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market this day:

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U S coupon 6's of '81 ... | 10?½ | | U S 7 3-10s ... | ... |
| do 6's registered ... | | | Am Gold coin ... | 14? |
| U S 7 3-10 Feb & Aug ... | 10?½ | | Certificate Checks ... | 99 |

New York, November ...

FIRST BOARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U S coupons ... | 10?½ | U S Certif (new) ... |
| ... | 10?½ | Gold ... |

## CITY ITEMS.

UNEXAMPLED PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE OF TICKET OFFICERS.—It is known to our readers, and the public generally, that, through the wisdom and favor of the War Department, quite a large number of convalescent soldiers have recently been sent home to the Eastern and Northwestern States on furloughs, that they may again enjoy the blessing of their own firesides, and recuperate their wasted energies. Such a movement shows the magnanimity and humanity of our Government. There is one thing in connection with this movement of these troops of which we desire to make honorable mention. It is the unprecedented energy and perseverance of E. O. Norton, Esq., agent of the great Pennsylvania railroad, and his associates, whose untiring efforts in furnishing the soldiers with tickets has rarely, if ever, been equalled. For ninety-two consecutive hours was the office, on corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, kept "open" to accommodate the crowds of soldiers pressing for tickets, and much credit is due to Mr. Norton and his obliging clerks, who discharged the onerous duties of the occasion with accuracy and dispatch.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

### NATIONAL HOTEL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt R S Johnson, 4th N Y vs | H T Trapbrenge, Maine |
| T L Gibson, Alexandria, Va | W Wilson, Washington |
| Lieut O S Simmons, N H | Lieut P S Brothby, ... |
| Lieut P N Morrell, 7th Me | Capt C R Maltrick, ... |
| R S Winters, New York | J M Maynard, Boston |
| M P Powers, Boston | D H Reed, Philadelphia |
| E D Cowan, Boston | G McCollan, New York |
| O W Sternberg, A Q P | Wm Wilson, Jr, U S N |
| Wm Montgomery, N Y | Geo G Boyce, Mass |
| W H Gleason, Baltimore | P G Hayward, Penna |
| G G Morton, Philadelphia | E Hamilton, Bangor, Me |
| S Morton, Bangor, Maine | H B Bennett, York, Pa |
| M N Sanford, New York | Geo Howard, Mass |
| J Koch, Washington, D C | D G Kemp, Vermont |
| J M Warner & wf, Balt | Miss Loyton, Bangor, Me |
| R C Barton & wf, Ft Sla's | Col G Horn, Baltimore |
| E A Townsend & 2 las, Md | S Carman, New York |
| A Price, Washington | Maj A D Gurney, U S A |
| Lt Joseph Stronk, T S A | M P Miller, U S A |
| S S Pinkins | P O Kennedy, U S N |
| Geo H Chard, U S A | Wm H Lea, U S A |
| K H Gormey, Wash | C F Clark, U S Army |
| Mrs D White, Baltimore | A O White, Md |
| Wm O Grover, Ohio | S W Smith, Ill |
| J L Devereaux, Ill | Lt Col J B Corles, U S A |
| Lt Wm W Bron, U S A | J Isaker, Ohio |
| Wm G Carter, Md | R P Patterson, Penna |
| O L Livingston, Penn | Mrs M U Taylor, N Y |
| Miss Lillie Taylor, N Y | R A Howard, R I |
| H B Moon, Balt | R P Parsons, Hagerstown |
| F L Thomas, Ohio | J A Thomas, Ohio |
| S Hawson, Fairfax | J B Jones, N Y |
| A Clark, Ohio | |

### EBBITT HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs Dayo, New York | C McDowell, Wis |
| J H Bixley, Penna | J E Faulkner, Penna |
| S B Sumner, U S A | J W Westervell, Conn |
| E C Daw, Conn | Lt M G Stapleton, Va |
| Dr Van Inclo, Wash | F O Ebough, Pay Dep |
| W A Lincoln, Va | T Lawler, N Y |
| P Middleton, U S A | M F Heenan, U S A |
| Col J P McMahon, U S A | Miss G Woolsey, N Y |
| O W Woolsey, N Y | E J Merrill, U S A |
| F Moore, U S A | Lt T F Commergan, U S A |
| Dr F Quirk, N Y | G S Parker, D C |
| J W Diggins, N Y | O B Walker, Penna |
| R C Cushing, Phila | L D Jonesborough, Phila |
| H Peck, D C | W Brown, Va |
| C Began, Va | Mrs T D Reilly, N Y |
| Capt G G Cram, N Y | Mrs Harlow, D C |
| H Babcock, Wis | |

### ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

| | |
|---|---|
| T E Jones, Virginia | T B Jones, N H |
| W D Walker, Phila | A H Teall, New York |
| T J Penn, 16th Penna cav | J G Callie, Penna |
| G S Seiner, Penna | J P Odenkirk, Penna |
| W D Kean, Penna | J Klemm, Phila |
| S McElhany, Pittsburg | S Pollock, Pittsburg |
| D W Edwards, Maine | J C Rabo, New York |
| A M Diamond, 5th P R V C | C Blotz, Boston |
| Mrs S Simpson, Va | S Simpson, Virginia |
| E G Mitchell & lady, Md | |

## OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1863.

*Special Orders No. 9.*

In view of the immense amount of Government property located or stored in various sections of the city, and the danger thereto by fire and otherwise arising from the lawless action of persons under the influence of spirituous liquors obtained in the vicinity where such property is necessarily located or stored, it is directed that, from the date of this order, the sale of liquor, under license or otherwise, will not be permitted in the localities named herein, to wit:

Squares 116, 117, 139 and 140, so much thereof as front on Nineteenth and M streets, in the vicinity of Nineteenth-street park.

Squares 137, 138, 159, 168, 150, 160, 161, and 162, so much thereof as front on Seventeenth, Eighteenth, M and N streets, in vicinity of Seventeenth-street and ambulance parks.

Squares 32, 33, 40, 41, 42, 43, 11, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 73, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84, 87, 102, 103, 104, 120, 121, 123, 122, 143, 144, in First ward, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

Squares 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 20 in the vicinity of G-street wharf.

Squares 165 and 166 so much thereof as front on Seventeenth street, in vicinity of clothing depart...

Squares 107, 125, 163, 164, 181, 185, so much thereof as front on Connecticut avenue, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and K streets, in vicinity of K street stables.

Squares 474, 475, 501, 502, 503, in vicinity of Virginia avenue and Seventh-street wharves.

Squares 573, 674, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 681, 640, and vacant street or avenue included in these squares, in vicinity of railroad depot and Soldiers' Retreat.

Squares 728, 729, 731, 734, 735, 759, 760 in vicinity of Capitol Prison and Barracks.

On any place within *four* squares of Bladensburg Toll Gate.

On any place within *two* squares of Kendall Green park.

On any place within *two* squares of Railroad park.

Any house in the above-described localities ...

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR COUGHS OF ALL KINDS THE STANDARD remedy is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

## DIED.

MENDELL—November 9 ...

## WANTS.

## FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

## BOARDING.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S THEATRE, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER ... DIRECTOR.

ANOTHER TREMENDOUS BILL TO-NIGHT.

GREAT COMEDY NIGHT.

MISS WESTERN IN TWO PIECES.

MASKS AND FACES.

SWISS SWAINS.

OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE AT FRANKLIN & CO. OPTICIANS.

## AUCTION SALES.

## AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE, TENTH STREET, NEAR E.
JOHN T. FORD ... Proprietor and Manager.

MR. JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

THE LADY OF LYONS.

CANTERBURY HALL, CANTERBURY, CANTERBURY, THE POPULAR MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE.

NATIONAL AMUSEMENT CAPITOL.

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL.

JULIA MORTIMER.

ERNESTINE DE FAIBER.

MANIAC LOVER.

NEW CANTERBURY OLIO.

THE GIPSY TRIO.

HIGHLAND CHIVALRY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, BENEFIT OF GEORGE H. EDESON, STAGE MANAGER.

POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!

THE MAGIC FLUTE.

## LOST AND FOUND

RAILROAD BUREAU

CAVALRY BUREAU

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

BALL TICKETS and PROGRAMMES

SHOW CASES.

# Daily Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1853.

List of Public Stocks from the United States Gazette, of this day, for the week ending November 3, 1853, each inclusive:

Pa. 5's, due, or redeemable, in the year 1855, [par] to the payment of part.
Pa. 5's, due 1858, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1860, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1861, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1862, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1863, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1864, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1865, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1866, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1867, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1868, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1869, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1870, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1871, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1872, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1873, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1874, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1875, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1876, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1877, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1878, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1879, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1880, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1881, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1882, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1883, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1884, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1885, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1886, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1887, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1888, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1889, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1890, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1891, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1892, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1893, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1894, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1895, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1896, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1897, [par]
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Pa. 6's, due 1980, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1981, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1982, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1983, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1984, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1985, [par]
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Pa. 6's, due 1987, [par]
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Pa. 6's, due 1989, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1990, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1991, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1992, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1993, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1994, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1995, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1996, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1997, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1998, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 1999, [par]
Pa. 6's, due 2000, [par]

SMITHS.

Wm. D. Lewellyn, of Baltimore, Md., for dealers in a variety.

Wm. Rhett Evans, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to Peter A. H. Burden and Clemency G. Greene, of the same place, for an improvement in [illegible].

The catch of white fish in the months in the vicinity of Rochester is particularly serious this year. Several boats are [illegible].

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Morning Trains.—Cars leave Baltimore for Baltimore and all parts of the West, at 4 o'clock, 5 o'clock, 6 o'clock, Express, for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

Afternoon Trains.—Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

Night Trains.—Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Morning Trains.—Cars leave Baltimore for Washington, at 6 o'clock, 7 o'clock, 8 o'clock, 9 o'clock, 10 o'clock, 11 o'clock, 12 o'clock, 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 4 o'clock, 5 o'clock,